

THE CONSTITUTION,
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month \$6 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains to and from Atlanta and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

RESPONSENTS containing important news are received from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 30, 1882

THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION.

The pressure upon our advertising columns on Sunday and the demand for news is of great magnitude. The Sunday next will consist of twelve pages, last Sunday. Advertisers who desire good positions may make early application for it. Several intending advertisers were too late and were crowded out for lack of space in the week. The great twelve page edition of the Sunday Constitution will be second in interest to no paper in the country. It will contain sketches by "Uncle Tom" and other brilliant writers; varied editorial articles; full and interesting correspondence from all quarters; watercolor views; a greater amount of fresh state news than is given by any other newspaper in Georgia; a second installment of the attractive Man About Town's savings and a fuller and more completely arranged newspaper than can be obtained elsewhere else in the south. Dealers and news agents should order a large supply in advance.

The signal service bureau report indicates for South Atlantic states to-day, local rains, partly cloudy weather, slight changes in temperature, stationary or a slight rise in barometer, and variable winds.

GIRTEAU died to-day. There is no reason to expect a reprise, and by two o'clock the most universally execrated assassin of modern times will have suffered for his crime. As he approached his end he showed signs of weariness. How he met his end will be known to-morrow.

ATLANTA grows so rapidly that it is impossible to keep her thoroughfares in first-class condition. The work laid out by the city engineer looks almost endless, but every bit of it needs immediate conclusion. Good streets are the greatest desideratum here and the sooner the apparently impossible task described by Engineer Clayton is completed the town will ask no odds of any place.

Among the pleasantest things to read about in the papers are the stories of bee raisers which from time to time appear. The bees are so cheap to handle, the cost of keeping them so trivial, and the result of their labors so delightful and highly valued that it is surprising when one reads these accounts that more of the busy little insects are not kept. This is especially the case when one reads of the rights of the railroads themselves. This is inevitable.

In the meantime, the blockade of freight in New York and other business centers of the north is calculated to create disturbances and unsettle things in all parts of the country. It is very well known that if the corporations were to respond to the demand of the laborers, the increase would not fall upon the corporations themselves, but upon the business communities that are compelled to make shipments of freights. It is not remarkable, therefore, that the business men of New York are complaining at the attitude of the roads, which, while refusing to accede to the demands of the laborers, have actually advanced their freight rates.

There is a history of the matter in a nutshell: Several thousand men in New York and Jersey City, who are paid at the rate of seventeen cents an hour, and who are thus enabled to earn about seven dollars a week, have demanded an increase of three cents an hour. This demand is generally regarded as just. The strikers have the sympathy of the public by the unanimous front they present and by their good behavior. They have made no demonstrations of an aggressive character, and the business public of New York, which knows well that it will have finally to foot the bill, is in favor of the increase. In point of fact the business of the country is suffering and there have already been large losses on account of the attitude of the corporations in claiming that their relations toward the public are those of private individuals.

The business community is not only compelled to pocket the losses incident to a failure to move perishable freight—and these losses are large—but they are compelled to submit to an extra tax in the shape of an increase in freight rates. Meanwhile, the blockade continues. Business is at a standstill. The immense accumulation of freight is continually growing; and the corporations, with their watered stocks, their speculative propensities and their license to rob the people, are as arrogant as ever. What New York needs is a railroad commission, as honest, as energetic and as wise as that which keeps masters straight in Georgia.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

HON. A. H. COX, of LaGrange is at the Kimball.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR was, a few days ago, the recipient of a fine crayon portrait of himself presented to him by an artist, a mulatto woman.

According to the will of the late Eli B. Chase, \$40,000 will be expended for a monument to Lincoln, and \$15,000 for a fountain, to be placed in Lincoln park.

LONGFELLOW, EDGAR and Garibaldi were born in the same year, 1807. The poet Whittier was also born in that year, but he will not necessarily follow the distinguished trio this year.

A RECENT visitor to Mark Twain thus declared:

"More than once he has said that he would

deliberately utter, 'not as though it were said before delivery, but as though it had come a great distance and was tired.'

WHEN Queen Margherita of Italy, cited the Roman academy this summer the arts presented to her were all in evening dress, as were their descendants.

Mr. Redfield Rogers, the merchant, who is one of the most prominent men in the city, has a large collection of the saucier contents of a watermelon, but if even less could be economically obtained it would be worth while to get it.

COLONEL CLIFFORD ANDERSON, attorney general for the state, will be a candidate for re-election. Colonel Anderson is a lawyer of rare attainments, and he has filled the office to the entire satisfaction of the people of the state. We doubt, indeed, if it has ever been more worthily filled. In addition to his legal training, which is thorough, his mind is critical and aggressive, and yet safely conservative. He has performed the duties of his office with dignity and ability, and also with success. So far as we have seen he has received nothing but praise from both press and people, and there can be no higher endorsement than this. It is stated that Colonel Anderson is to have opposition, but it is difficult to imagine upon what grounds this opposition is to be based. Certainly there has been no complaint from the people. Under these circumstances, it would seem that he deserves the unanimous re-endorsement of the democratic party.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The democrats of Pennsylvania have acted very bravely and nobly. Controller Patti-

son has been twice re-elected on the strong re-

publican city of Philadelphia to the most important office in the city government. He belongs to and represents the best class of citizens—not the millionaires so much, as the great class of honest and earnest men who constitute the best hope of any prosperous city. He has cared for the city's finances to the satisfaction of all impartial and intelligent men, and now when the people of Pennsylvania are looking for a man to lift them out of the meshes of republicanism, he is called to the head of the democratic column. The man's record well fits the place he has been assigned to in the present democratic movement. Jerry Black's son was nominated for lieutenant governor, and the entire ticket is made up of men adapted to the present emergency. And the entire ticket will be elected. There is nothing surer than that. The independent or Mitchell republicans have fully decided that the Camerons shall be driven out of the party. It is modern doctrine that bosses have their time to fall and disappear. Cameron is marked to go, as Conkling was last year, and as Logan perhaps will be next year. Cameron understands the situation. He proposes to go down with his flag flying. The issue is well-defined and unchangeable. Neither side wishes to expect to change it. While it is difficult to foretell whether Beaver will lead Stewart or Stewart Beaver, it is plain that Pattison will lead both of the republicans. The Cameron people would much rather see him elected than the renegade Stewart and vice versa. Real reformers of all parties will be apt to support Pattison, and altogether his election is assured almost beyond a doubt. And what if the effort to depose Cameron should last to 1884? May not the then Governor Patterson, through his course in the gubernatorial office, become a presidential possibility by the fact that he could carry Pennsylvania? Stranger things have happened in the president-making business.

THE STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

The great railroad corporations of the country, with a stupidity that is either the result of imbecility or is suggested by the new and peculiar system of knavery which is the outgrowth of the American habit of fostering monopolies, insist that the strike of the laborers which is now progressing is merely a question between themselves and their employers.

In other words, the corporations proceed upon the assumption which is not only groundless but absolutely dangerous, that a railroad is private property and is to be managed as such. It is true that these corporations, by buying legislators at wholesale and retail, have managed to have this idea of private property mischievously mixed up with railroad legislation, but in their own interest they ought to bear in mind that they will one day have a serious reckoning with the people unless the rights of the latter are as completely recognized and admitted as the rights of the railroads themselves. This is inevitable.

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MALES OF VOTING AGE.

A census bulletin of latest issue shows the number of males of voting age in each state and in the United States. In the country there are 12,830,340 voters. Including the Chinese, Japanese and Indian voters there are 1,487,344 colored voters—leaving 11,343,000 white voters. 8,270,518 of the white voters are natives and 3,042,497 foreign born.

SOUTH CAROLINA and Mississippi are the only states in the country in which the white voter is in a minority. In the former there are 118,889 colored voters and 86,900 white voters; in the latter, the colored voters number 130,278 and the white voters 108,254. Louisiana is nearly balanced in this respect—the whites numbering 108,310 and the blacks 107,977. New York has 536,598 voters of foreign birth, and 20,050 colored voters, but their total vote is 1,388,692. Illinois has 277,889 voters of foreign birth, Pennsylvania 272,860, Ohio 191,386, and Wisconsin 189,469. The last named state and Minnesota are the only states in which the native voter is in a minority. Out of 338,922 voters in Wisconsin 189,469 were born in other countries, and out of 212,399 in Minnesota 123,777 first saw the light under other flags.

In Georgia there are 321,438 voters, 172,044 of them being white and native born, 5,923 foreign born, and 143,471 colored. These figures show that the actual majority of white voters in the state is 34,496. If therefore an aspirant for official honors can poll

the colored vote, together with 18,000 voters, he will have to be raised to at least \$2 to yield a profit of \$100. The colored voter can carry the state. It is well to understand these facts, especially when so much talk is indulged in in relation to splits and boltings. A split in the democratic party of Georgia necessarily means negro rule and the men who propose it or lead it will certainly accept negro domination as better than a continuance of white rule. This is just the size of such a movement as the figures show.

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THE NUMBER OF FARMS.

Georgia had in 1850 ninety eight per cent more farms than she had in 1870. She had to be exact, 18,628 farms against 69,956 in 1870, 62,000 in 1880, and 51,759 in 1880. This remarkable increase in Georgia was paralleled in nearly every other southern state.

According to Labouchere of Truth, the late Boulton did much to his credit, the residence they are now building in Washington are Justice Mathews, Mr. Robeson, Blaine and Senator Van Wyck.

There is a constant dispute with his tenantry, and carrying out his views of the relations which exist between him and them, he is pluck and wisdom, served notices and ejects them on their lands.

Other long periods of service have been served in the Catholic church with a Winchester repeating rifle under his command. Moreover, his wife who was with him at the time of his election, and his son, are both members of the Democratic party, as it would consolidate the inferior districts against him, while it would afford him strength.

No one who expects to occupy next door to the residence they are now building in Washington are Justice Mathews, Mr. Robeson, Blaine and Senator Van Wyck.

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